ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP ACADIA, AT BOSTON.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER. FROM EUROPE.

Important Intelligence.

POSITION OF FRANCE ON THE TEXAS QUESTION.

DECLARATION OF GUIZOT.

STATE OF THE COTTON MARKET. PASSAGE OF THE

MAYNOOTH BILL.

Military Ordered Out in Ireland. ARRIVAL OF THE INDIA MAIL.

Markets, Crops,

at Boston at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. L She sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult.

The intelligence is of importance. It will be perceived that France has unequivocally declared that she has not joined England in protesting against the annexation of Texas to this Union. If Texas wishes to be annexed, it is no affair of ours, says M. Guizot. Texas as an independent nation, can do what she thinks is best for her own interests. This intelligence throws M. Saligny, the French Minister in Texas, in rather an unenviable position. What will the Texans do with him?

The next piece of news of interest to us is the fact that large sales of cotton have been made in Liverpool without any change in the prices.

The Maynooth Bill had passed the House of Lords, in all its stages, by larger majorities than in the House of Commons. It only wanted, on the 18th ult., the royal assent.

The attention of capitalists was still directed to Railway shares and other schemes. Accounts from China are to the end of March.

othing important. Trade was flourishing in all departments.

There was an extensive demand for Colonial pro-

duce—sugar—wool—coffee, &c.

The Agricultural Reports are more satisfactory than at any former period in the present century, and there is every appearance of an overwhelming produce of every kind, which may, in some measure, prevent prices advancing too rapidly.

The news from India is much later, but of no con-

The Peers, on the 10th ult., passed the Maynooth Bill through committee, the Earl of Wicklow expressing a hope that he might regard this measure as the forerunner of a bill, next session, for the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy by a rent on the land, and Lord Wharncliff observing that, hower the government might be in favor of such a

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived on the 5th ult. at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to the Queen of Great Britain and Prince Albert. At a "bal costume" given by the Queen, the first dance was led off by the Queen and the Duke de Nemours, and the Duchess de Nemours with Prince Albert.

It is said that Thomas Moore is to write the life of the late Rev. Sydney Smith.

In Paris, the carpenters, to the number of 3000 to 4000, have struck for higher wages, demanding 5 francs, instead of 4.

Accounts from Beyrout represent affairs in Syria as in a deplorable state. A civil war, and one of extermination, was raging in the mountains between the Druses and Christians.

The iron trade has recovered from the temporary lepression under which it labored.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.—The often promised visit to Germany by Her Majesty the Queen of England will, if no unforeseen obstacles occur, take place this year in the beginning of August, and be confined to Coburg Gotha, the districts of the Rhine, and Brussels. According to creditable sources, Her Majesty's presence here will last from the 9th to the 23d August. Her return to England will not, as was expected, take place by the way of Hanover.—Allgemeine Zeitung.

The "Old England" Roghery.—The Jorkan

The "Old England" Rogueny.—The Jockey Club have given judgment in this case. Messrs. Bloodworth and Stebbings are declared guilty of conspiring with William Day to "stop" Old England, having bet largely against him, and they are "warned off" the Turf, while Day is declared incompetent to appear on any race course.

o appear on any race course. House of Commons, Friday, June 18—The Slave Trade—Mr. Tyler's Message—Mr. Foster had a question to put to the Right Hon. Baronet, the First Lord of the Treasury, which a very few words would explain to the house. About a week ago, he presented a petition to the house, most respectably and numerously signed, complaining that the Right Hon. Baronet had improperly countenanced certain charges against British merchants and capitalists for participation in the slave trade, contained in a message to Congress by Mr. Tyler, the late President of the United States. The message arrived in this country in March last, shortly afterwards his Hon. firend the member for Leeds, put a question to the Hon. Baronet on the subject of a gross misrepresentation contained in the same message on the subject of the treatment of the liberated negroes. The Hon. Baronet denied and disproved the latter falsehood, but at the same time went rather out of his way to give his implied sanction to another misrepresentation in the message to which the petition referred. The conduct of the Hon. Baronet excited so much surprise, that he (Mr. Foster) was requested a tew days afterwards to give him notice that the subject would be brought before the house, and the petition would have been presented sooner had the parties not wished to give the Hon. Baronet full time for inquiry, and to produce proofs, if he could produce them, in support of the charge. The petitioners claimed the protection of the house against calumnies so unfounded as respected themselves, and so discreditable to the national character. And, before taking further steps in the matter, he wished to inquire whether there are any documents in possession of government confirmatory of the participation, direct or indirect, of British subjects in the slave trade, charged in Mr. Tyler's message to Congress, dated the 19th Feb., 1845; and if so, whether there is any objection to the production of such documents! Also, whether government can furnish to this house the names and description of

is the assumption that the capital was occasionally employed in foreign intries in carrying on the slave trade, passed an which rendered British subjects, residing abroad, so employing their capital, liable to certain peness. If the statement to which he had alluded to true, and if the law would reach the parties, it uld be the duty of government to enforce that

Mr. Forster.—The hon, baronet has referred to tain papers on which the President's messag! s founded. He held a copy of those papers in his nd, and to enable the house to judge of the credit to any statement or charge made on such authory, he might mention that in those papers British val officers engaged in the suppression of the slave de, on the coast of Africa, were accused of pertung the embarkation of slaves, that they might pure them after shipment, and claim the bounty head money for taking them. From this the use might judge of the spirit in which the papers ere concocted, and the nature of evidence on hich the charge against British merchants was ade by Mr. Tyler, and sanctioned by the right hon. r. FORSTER.-The hon. baronet has referred to

rt. Mr. M. Girson said the name of the Agnes had n mentioned. He was authorised by the parties o had been alluded to, to give a formal and un-lifted contradiction to the assertion that they had d goods for the slave-trade traffic.

old goods for the slave-trade assertion that they had bld goods for the slave-trade traffic.

Great Britain Steamship.—The Great Britain it London on Friday afternoon for Cowes, in the rise of Wight, and thence to Plymouth. After staying there two or three days for public inspection, she will go on to Dublin, and thence to Liverpool, from which port she will start on the 26th of July, on the first trip across the Atlantic. At Cowes, whilst waiting for the dispersion of a heavy log, Captain Hoskins, with his accustomed kindness and urbannity, volunteered a series of experiments upon the huge fabric under his command, partly with the view to relieve his numerous passengers from the tedionsness of lying several hours at anchor, but more especially to satisfy several naval and scientific gentlemen of the wonderful facility with which the ship could be managed in cases of emergency. Previously, however, to getting the ship under weigh for this purpose, an interesting experiment was made with could be managed in cases of emergency. Previously, however, to getting the ship under weigh for this purpose, an interesting experiment was made with one of the life-boats with which the ship is provided. The object was to try to sink it, for which purpose it was lowered into the water, the valves in the bottom being so arranged as to give free ingress and egress to the water. To fill her more rapidly a number of sailors were sent into her with buckets, and she was soon filled up to that height at which the water flowed out as fast as it was bailed in. About thirty men were then sent into her to stand on the thwarts, when from the height she still floated out of the water it was very evident that she could when full with water, sustain from fifty or sixty persons without the probability of her sinking. The Great Britain is provided with four such boats, two on each quarter, and with one very large similar life-boat on deck, capable of carrying one hundred and forty people, besides two wooden boats of sixteen each.—In all she has boat room for three hundred and forty people, besides two wooden boats of sixteen each.—In all she has boat room for three hundred and eighty persons. The life boats are of iron, and are patented by the inventor, Mr. Guppy, of Bristol.

The day being perfectly calm, the Great Britain was put to her full speed, and on a given signal, the helm was put hard a-starboard to show the small space required to turn the vessel completely round without easing her engines. This having been done several times, it was found that the entire circle was made on the average in six minutes and thirty-three seconds, with only two men at the wheel, and the diameter of the circles made not exceeding three lengths of this immense craft. In the next experiment the engines were reversed until a considerable degree of stern-way had been acquired, when they were suddenly made to go ahead, the helm at the same time being put hard to starboard, which instantly caused the vessel to swing nearly half round previousl

gressive improvement.

The meeting then adjourned. PUBLIC LANDS SURVEYED IN CANADA.—It appears from an official report of the select committee on the public lands of Canada, that the surveyed lands of Canada, West and East, are 35,839,161 acres, of which 30,439,161 acres have been disposed of by ants, sales, &c., lea

| of the government of 5,410,000 acres. | |
|---|-----------|
| | Acres. |
| The surveyed lands in Canada West are Of which are disposed to private | 18,163,21 |
| persons 10,404,663 | |
| Clergy reserves 2,407,687 | |
| King's College 225,944 | |
| U. C. College 63,642 | |
| Canada Co., on Huron block 1,100,000 | |
| Do. scattered 1,384,413 | |
| School lands remaining 258,330 | |
| Indian reserves 808,540 | |
| | 16,653,21 |
| Leaving a balance of at the disposal of the go | 1,500,00 |
| In Canada East the estimate of surveyed land | |
| is | |
| In seignories, to individuals 7,496,000 | |
| In townships, do 3,847,629 | |
| Catholic seminaries in Montreal 307,000 | |
| Seminaries in Quebec 426,000 | |
| Jesuits' estates 674,080 | |
| Name 191 goo | |

Balance in Canada East... Balance in Canada West...

Should the estimate of the unsurveyed lands include the tract lying between the surveyed lands and Hudson's Bay, the quantity of land at the disposal of the government would exceed one hundren millions of acres, but the estimates only include a district capable or cultivation.

capable of cultivation.

American Cotton-Growing in India.—By the last Overland Mail from India, we received a copy of the Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the 2d quarter of 1844-9, in which we find the following details respecting the result of some experiments made in the culture of New Orleans cotton in India:—

"Your committee have, during the past quarter, received from different parties various samples of cotton grown experimentally, and transmitted to them for a report as to value and suitability for the Bombay market.

Of these references, the first in point of date was one from the Collector of Customs at the Presidency, who, under instructions from government, forwarded for their opinion specimens of five different kinds of cotton from Dharwar. Subjoined is the report pronounced upon them:—

Dharwar. Suljoined is the Company of them:

'No. 3. Broach—Good in color and very clean, but staple extremely tender. Value Rs. 80 per candy.
No. 4. Mixed do.—Very good both in color and staple, and worth Rs. 95 at 100 per candy.
No. 8. Columbatore—Coarse and uneven, and of rather weak staple, but clean and of fair color. Value Rs. 80 at 85 candy.

No. 8. Columbatore—Coarse and uneven, and of race weak staple, but clean and of fair color. Value Rs. 80 at 85 candy.

No. 12. New Orleans—Fair in color and well cleaned, with a fine but short weak staple. Value Rs. 85.

No. 13. Abyssinian—Good in color and well cleaned, but staple short and weak. Value Rs. 86 per candy.'

Your Committee soon afterwards received from Dr. Bradley, of Ellichpoor, samples of five valieties, grown by him in that place last season; and upon these, which were all considered of fair quality, the following values were fixed:—No. 1, Rs. 85 at 99 per candy; No. 2, Rs. 105 at 110 per candy; No. 3, Rs. 90 at 95 per candy; No. 4, Rs. 87 at 90 per candy; No. 3, Rs. 85 at 90 per candy.

Dr. Bradley was unable to class these specimens under their proper denominations, owing to the packets having become mixed up with each other; but he states that he believes "they are all American varieties from Broach or Surat. The results," he observes, "are in favor of Nos. 1, 3 and 5, which take most kindly and yield well, particularly No. 3, which being a high plant, allews its wool to be gathered clean, and free of leaves and rubbish. Nos. 2 and 4 have hardly had a fair trial this season, in consequence of the little rain that fell. barely three inches, throughout those months when the plant was growing, and the result is that they are now only bolling. Samples sent are only a few partial plants bearing; however, a field sown experimentally last year

of the Great Britain's passengers, as it is obvious that in avail actions, when calms prevail, the power of carton, in combination with an auxiliary steam raine, would be of the greatest service, independently of its being placed with its machines so far below the water-line as to render it ball proof against an expectation of the render of the service of the serv

the members of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, that they would have great pleasure in giving supplies to the Rev. Doctor's parish.

Mr. Walter Cook said that the committee had held conference with several gentlemen from America. They concurred in expressing the opinion that it was of immense consequence that the church should send out such a deputation as this. The Moderator.—Is it the pleasure of the assembly that Dr. Simpson should be requested to allow himself to be nominated one of the proposed deputation? (Agreed, agreed.) Dr. Simpson then said his priend Dr. Clark had suggested that he should undertake a duty for which he felt himself quite inadequate. He might state to the house that he had no personal objections to his nomination. The kindness of his friends had greatly overrated his qualifications; but he would not have allowed anything to prevent him from at once entering upon the discharge of a duty which was prescribed to him by the church; but his great difficulty was his reluctance to leave his own parish. Dr. Clark said every minister whom they could nominate must have the same feeling. They could not supply Dr. Simpson's own place in his own parish, but they would do their best that no harm should be done during his absence. Dr. Simpson and Dr. Macleod, Mr. Norman Macleod, of Dalkeith, who was so eminently qualified for the office, should be appointed. Mr. Souter said, so far as the Presbytery of Dalkeith were concerned, no barrier should be allowed to lie in the way of supplies. Dr. Clark said Dr. Macleod had intimated his willingness to form one of the deputation, if they got shead. Dr. Simpson, Dr. Macleod, Mr. Macleod, Or Dalkeith, were then duly appointed to form the deputation.

France and Texan Annexation.

M. Guizot gave the following explanation of the

France and Texan Annexation.

M. Guizot gave the following explanation of the policy of France with regard to Texas, on the first evening of his re-appearance in the Chamber of Deputies. He said—"No connexion between the policy he had followed with regard to Texas and the abolition of right of search. If Texas wished to renounce its independence, and enter the American union, nobody had a right to interfere or oppose the wish of the people. If the Texans, on the contrary, are desirous to preserve their independence, not only have we no right to oppose their resolution, but I do not hesitate to say that France would approve their conduct, and acknowledge that they were right. We have recognized the independence of Texas: we consider it real, and we were interested in doing so. We not only France and Texan Annexation. they were right. We have recognized the independance of Texas; we consider it real, and we were interested in doing so. We not only recognized the independence of Texas, but we have concluded with that country treaties of commerce, which will cease to exist the moment it shall no longer be an independent State. France is interested in the duration and maintenance of independent States in America. There are in America three great powers—England, the United States, and the republics of Spanish origin. France is not an American powers—England, the United States, and the republics of Spanish origin. France is not an American powers, but she has interests in that continent; she must, consequently, desire that independent states should continue independent, that a balance should subsist between the three great American powers, and that none of them should obtain the prependerance. We do not mean to protest against the annexation of Texas to the United States, nor to engage in a struggle to prevent that annexation, if it is to take place. We wish to leave Texas at liberty to act as she pleases; if they are anxious to join the U. States, let them do so; if not, they are free to remain as they are. France can only interfere by throwing her influence into the scale, and expressing her opinion in favor of the alternative which appears to her most conducive to her interests. She is not called upon to act a compromising part, nor to involve herself in future difficulties, but it behoves her to protect, by the authority of her name, the independence of States, and to maintain the equilibrium of the great political powers in America."

Iveland.

Ireland.

In the disturbed districts of Leitrim the disorder was increasing to an alarming extent. Having failed to tranquilize those districts, Mr. Steele, "head pacificator," had issued an address, violently denouncing the offenders; addressing them as "You traitorous wretches;" "You villains, lost to every sense of duty;" "You outcast traitors;" "You miscreant traitors to Ireland;" &c.

traitorous wretches;" "You villains, lost to every sense of duty;" "You outcast traitors;" "You miscreant traitors to Ireland;" &c.

A search for arms has been ordered by Government in the disturbed parts of the counties of Leitim and Rosscommon. Troops are ordered to be stationed at Cloone and Rooskey.

The Dublin Mail published some portion of a correspondence between the Premier and the Archbishop of Armagh, from which it appears, that Sir Robert Peel has again refused to propose a grant in aid of the Church Education Society of Ireland.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on the 9th instant, in Conciliation Hall, Dublin, Mr. Devitt, ex-justice of the peace in in the chair. Owing to the absence of Mr. O'Connell, the attendance at the meeting was scanty. The rent for the week was £370.

On the 16th, O'Neill Dannt took the chair at the repeal meeting. In alluding to the leading events of the present Parliamentary Session, so far as regarded Ireland, he said a more unutterably insignificant measure than the Maynooth Grant it would be impossible for imagination to conceive. It was palpably intended as a bribe to the Irish clergy to desert repeal, but there Peel would decidedly fail. The rent amounted to £430 168 10d.

The Monster Repeal Banquet, at Cork, for which preparations have been long in progress, took place on Monday the 9th, at the Imperial Clarence Rooms. About 600 persons were at the table, and more than 800 ladies were present as spectators. The Mayor of Cork presided. Mr. O'Connell, embodened by recent events, delivered a speech characterised by a more than ordinary share of eloquent vehemence, rejecting with scorn the conciliatory advances of the minister as "mean and pality attempts to swamp the great ends of agitation." He also told the city members—one of whom, Mr. Callaghan, was a guest—that they must go out at the next election, unless they are prepared to discharge their Parliamentary duttes by a close attendance at Conciliation Hall. "Federalism." or any other "ism

we have received Paris papers of the 16th. Our Paris letter announces that the entire Belgian Ministry had resigned, and that the King (Leopold) had sent for M. D'Huart to charge him with the formation of a new cabinet. "M. (Baron) D'Huart has already been twice a member of a Liberal Administration in Belgium," says our correspondent, "and

is at present governor of Namur. The retirement of the Ministry is the result of the elections, and in-dicates a triumph of the Liberal over the Catholic

dicates a triumph of the Liberal over the Catholic party.

The Moniteur announces that the Duke d'Aumale had been appointed, by a Royal decision of the 29th ult., Commander-in-Chief of the camp of the Gironde. Generals Talandier and Perrot are to command the two brigades of infantry, and General Lapalire the brigade of cavalry. Marshal Soult was preparing to leave Paris for his estate of Soultberg, when he would visit the camp of Bordeaux.

The Constitutionnel states that the appointment of Real-Admiral de Moges to the command of the French naval station on the western coast of Africa experienced some opposition, and that that mission would probably devolve upon M. Montagnies Laroque.

Cours Authentique.—Paris, June 16.—Five per cents., 122f. 121f. 95c 90c; Three per cents., 84f. 10c. 83f. 95c.
Orders have been received at Toulon for immediately equipping three ships of the line for the coast of Merocco.

of Merocco.

Spain.

Madrid, June 10.—We are as usual in a very excited state in this capital; but I have little news to communicate. The brutal arrest of the editors of a newspaper, the Clamor Publico, has excited universal indignation. For publishing an article unpalatable to the military dictator who rules this country, they were dragged from their homes, thrust into a miserable dungeon, and subsequently removed, under a strong escort, from the capital—no trial—no accusation, even in a legal form—nothing but brute force!

accusation, even in a legal form—nothing but brute force!

The Queen is at Barcelona. Most of the foreign ambassadors, however, remain in this city, and among them, the American Minister. Mr. Bulwer, the English Minister is on leave of absence.

A new treaty has been signed between Spain and Moroeco, but its provisions are not important to your readers. It was negotiated and is signed on behalf of Spain by Mr. Drummond Hay, the English Consul in Moroeco.

readers. It was negotiated and is signed on behalf of Spain by Mr. Drummond Hay, the English Consul in Morocco.

It has been reported that Espartero had declared that he would again take arms if it be intended to marry the Queen to the son of Don Carlos.

The young Queen is by no means handsome, and, for so young a lady, is remarkably stout. Her mother has been very pretty, and is still what is called a fine woman. She appears to be doatingly fond of her plebeian husband, M. Munoz, thanks to her, a duke and a grandee of Spain.

A bull fight, which took place on the 9th, was one of the finest of the season; 24 horses were killed on the occasion. Another affair of the same kind is to come off shortly, for the especial gratification of the diplomatict body, and, amongst them, Mr. Livingston, Secretary to the American Legation.

We have received Madrid papers of the 11th inst. The excitement created by the abdication of Don Carlos continued to increase, and the hopes of the Carlists to see themselves reinstated in power are raised to the highest pitch. At the same time the people generally have declared themselves most unequivocally opposed to the Carlist connexion; and so strong does the feeling appear to be, both among the public and in the press, that a revolution would be the inevitable consequences of any attempt on the part of the government to enforce it, and it is probable the government will find itself forced to bow to public opinion. No official declaration has, however, yet been made on the part of the government, which is evidently waiting the course of events.

revents.

Portugal.

The dates from Lisbon are to the 10th of June. The Queen and royal family were at Cintra. The elections are to take place on the 14th of August, and are expected to be favorable to the ministers.

Costa Cabral will not resume the duties of his office until after his return from taking the mineral waters at Caldas. Meanwhile, his brother, Silva Cabral, continues to act for him as Minister of the Home Department. There is no further talk of the expected change in the Marine Department.

In consequence of the loud complaints made on every side against the decree of the 18th September last, establishing the new sanitary code, the Government have appointed a committee to revise and alter 1t.

The operation of the new sanitary code has been suspended at the island of Madeira, in consideration, as the order states, of that island being so frequently touched at by vessels proceeding from Europe to different paris of the globe—a circumstance which renders the strict enforcement of those regulations extremely inconvenient there.

The last accounts from Madeira represent it as suffering greatly from the depressed state of its commerce. The treaty with the United States of America, from which so much was expected, has not led to any increase in the exportation of wine, the staple produce of that island. Dr. Kalley is still there, and has not met with any further molestation At the instance of the new bishop, the Governor has issued an order against working on Sundays and holidays.

Greece.

A letter dated Athens, May 30, states that Stratos, the commandant of the troops on the frontiers of Western Greece, accompanied by his brother, has been attacked and wounded by night by General Girvas, assisted by two amnestied brigands. The letter states that they were first assailed by the brothers Statos. The king has ordered a commission to investigate the effort.

thers Statos. The king has ordered a commission to investigate the affair.

The Minister of Finance has produced his budget for the year 1845. The income is estimated at 13,000,000 drachmas, and the expenditure at 11,550,000. The loan does not appear in the budget of expenses.

Turkey.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 21st ult., state that the cousultions of the deputies convoked by the Sultan, have ended in a promise that, for the inture, the taxes should be raised only at the harvest. The consuls of the five powers, at Beyrout, had addressed a strong remonstrance to the Sultan, relative to the state of anarchy into which Mount Lebanon was thrown, and which ought, they say, to be promptly put down by the presence of an imposing force.

Agil Effendi, late Ambassador, in London, because of the sultan, because of the sultan, and the sultan, and the sultan of the sultan

Asil Effendi, late Ambassador in London, has been appointed a member of the Supreme Council of Constantinople. of Constantinople.

Essad Pacha, the recently removed governor of Saida, has been ordered to repair to Brusa.

It is said that the British claims meet with more

difficulties in the adjustment and settlement tha

were anticipated.

Syria.

The state of Syria and Palestine is deplorable. A civil war (and one of extermination) reigns in the Mountain between the Druses and the Christians.—
The horrors perpetrated are dreadful. On every side the sounds of battle are heard, and nothing is seen but fire and flame—houses, villages, churches, and convents becoming reciprocally a prey to the flames.

and convents becoming reciprocally a prey to the flames.

Egypt.

A letter from Alexandria, dated May 26, says:—
"There has been but little doing in commercial matters for the last fortnight. Some cotton is moving off for the English market; and one house purchased a lot so high as 9½ dols. per cantar (95 lb.) Flax and flax seed are becoming scarce, and until August, when the new crop comes forward, any addition of consequence to the latter article can scarcely be expected.

English shipping continue in request, and the supply is still unequal to the demand.

The exchange on 90 day bills may be quoted as under:—On London, 97½; Marseilles, 5.26 a 5.28; Trieste, 120½; Leghorn, 123½; Malta, 30.

Stocks of merchandize in the government warehouses in Alexandria:—New corn, 29,215 ardebs; new beans, 7,172 ardebs; barley, 2,863 ardebs; peas, 107 ardebs; linseed, 2,672 ardebs; scasame seed, 4,064 ardebs; new cotton, 25,490 cantars; old cotton, 13,335 cantars.

The Alebbar of Algiers states that on the 2d instantice.

Algiers.

The Akhbar of Algiers states that on the 2d inst.
Marshal Bugeaud had an engagement with the
Arabs near Orleansville, and defeated them, killing
50, capturing 150, and taking a considerable quantity of cattle.

We have received letters and papers from Bombay to the 12th of May. In consequence of the want of a steamer at Aden, during the monsoon, the Sesostris was despatched on that day, and had brought a mail to Aden, which was there put on board the Precursor, and conveyed to Suez.

The intelligence which it brings is not of striking importance. The chief subject of interest is the continuation of the intrigues at Lahore. Goolab Singh was there a sort of state prisoner; for the troops were unwilling to murder him until he had disgorged the vast sums of money which he and his brothers and nephew had purloined from the treasury of old Runjeet Singh. A part of the troops were said to be in his pay. Since his coming to Lahore, whither, it is now said, he has been wheedled by the manœuvres of the Queen Mother of the boy-King Khuleep, he has been under a sort of surveillance. Watched by the Queen's party, lest he should find means of bribing all the Khalso, he has been called on to give up his fortresses and his wealth. He vows that his wealth is concealed in places known only to himself, and that unless he is allowed to return to his hill forts, he can only

give a small sum. The Queen Mother's brother is said to be his decided enemy, while she herself treats him with marked respect, and has even conferred on him, with the sanction of the Khalsa troops, the title of "Laut General," that is, Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in the Panjauh. This nomination is highly agreeable to the Sikh troops, who wish, under the command of this old warrior, to fight with the British army assembled on their frontiers, and will, it is said, make a movement during the rainy season. Ghoolab is said to have volunteered to lead them.

The hatred of the Sickh troops against the British is only equalled by their love of money, and their thirst of plundering the provinces under the British rule. Of this feeling there have been given irrefragable proofs in their late attempt at invasion, &c. There is, therefore, a strong probability of a conflict within a short period; for the Supreme Government cannot, for its own sake, remain a passive spectator of revolution, bloodshed and massacres, in a neighboring state, and especially when the turbulent soldiery of that state is disposed to act in the most hostile manner towards India.

The news from Afighanistan is, that Dhost Mahommed and his son Akbar are waiting until the events in Lahore will enable them to seize Peshawur.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevails. The death of old Chundoo Loll, prime minister of the Nizam, has taken place. The Mahratta country was quiet. The court martial on Colonel Wallace had terminated, but the decision was not known. Scinde was tranquil and healthful; one or more of the Bombay regiments were expected to leave before the rains began.

Major General Sir T. Valliant died of spasmodic cholera on the 22d of April, at Calcutta; he is much regretted in India, as being an old and meritorious officer. Cursetjee Monockjee, a distinguished parsee, died at Bombay, on the 7th of May, in his 83d year. These were several frightful murders amongst the natives in Bombay.

In a postscript, our correspondent mention

The news from China came down to the end of March. The Emperor had received some favorable notices of Christianity, and was disposed to tolerate it. Lieut. A. McDonald, of H. M. 98th regiment, had been tried by a court-martial, for sending an insulting note to his superior officer; he was sentenced to be cashiered, but, on a revision, a milder punishment was inflicted.

punishment was inflicted.

Theatricals, &c.

Miss Cushman still continues her successful career at the Princess's Theatre. She has been playing in the Honey Moon and the Stranger. The London Press states that the plays of Shakspeare, selected for the display of Miss Cushman's talents, have been the Merchant of Venice, As You Like it, and Macbeth. Miss Cushman's Portia was a careful and well imagined conception, as were all her other characters. She is the only female of the present day capable of doing justice to the different parts of the great bard.

Mr. George Standard the claract and well-known.

Mr. George Stansbury, the clever and well-known composer and dramatist, expired on the 4th ult, at his house Melina place, Lambeth, at the age of 44, after a painful illness, which terminated in dropsy. Mad. Grist had an overflowing benefit at her Ma-jesty's Theatre on the 12th ult.

The 36 Juvenile Vienese Dancers have been reengaged at her Majesty's Theatre.

The Brussels Operatic Company at Covent Gar-

The Brussels Operatic Company at Covent Garden, are going on with increasing success.

A little comedy called Friends at Court, has been produced at the Lyceum Theatre. It is completely French, both in subject and manner.

Achard is fulfilling his engagement at the St. James's Theatre with great success. His popularity was increasing nightly. He was to take his departure about the 21st from London.

Mad. Dulcken had a crowded benefit concert, on the 6th, in the Operat Concert Room, London.

The whole of the operatic company from the Theatre Royal of Brussels, including not only the vocalists and actors, but the chorus and instrumental orchestra, have migrated to the Covent Garden Theatre, and announced twenty performances of the principal French operas.

The celebrated prima donna, Madame Rossi Caccia was expected from Lisbon on the 10th ult.

"Days and Nights in the East"—By Miss Plum

"Days and Nights in the Lact
ley.
"The College Chums"—A novel, by Charles Lister, Esq., 2 vols.
"Tales of the Trains"—By Tilbury Tramp.
"The Book of Ballads"—Edited by Von Gaultier, and illustrated by Alfred Crowquill.
"The Sapphic Odes of Horace," translated into nearly corresponding English verse. With the ori-

nearly corresponding English verse. ginal text. By the Rev. John Peat, A. M.

"Translations from the French Poets," to which
is [are] appended Extracts from a Tourist's Journal,
&c. "By the author of "Critical Essays," &c., &c.
"Spain, Tangier, &c. Visited in 1840 1841"—By
X. Y. Z.

"Spain, Tangier, &c. Visited in 1840 1841"—By Y. Z.

"The Female Disciple of the First Three Centuses of the Christian Era; her Trials and her Mission"—By Mrs. Henry Smith.
"Edric, the Saxon," a tragedy in three acts.
"The Desborough Family"—By Mrs. Ponsonby.
"Poems," by William Anderson; now first col-

The Mission, or Scenes in Africa"-By Capt

Marryatt, C B.

"Priests, Women, and Families"—By. J. Michelet, Member of the Institute of France, &c., author of "The History of France," &c. Translated from the French (third edition) with the Author's appro-

tion.
"Chavenage," a Tale on the Cotswolds, 1648—By
e Rev. R. W. Huntley, M. A., late Fellow of All

"Chavenage," a Tale on the Cotswolds, 1645—By the Rev. R. W. Huntley, M. A., late Fellow of All Soul's College.

On the 8th instant, at London, Major-General Robert Pim., C. B., late of the Royal Horse Artillery. Same day, at Bath, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. George Marshall, of the Royal Marines.—On the 7th inst., at Stoke Cottage, near Exeter, Lady Vavasour, widow of the late Lieutenant General Sir Henry Mervin Maghull Vavasour, Bart., of Spaldington, Yorkshire.—Same day, at Coleorton Hall, Leicestershire, Sir George H. Willoughby Beaumont, Bart.—On the 6th inst., at his seat, Halsteads, near Penrith, Cumberland, in his 81st year, John Marshall, Esq., head of the firm of Marshall & Co. dax spinners, of Leeds, and patent linen thread manufacturers, of Shrewsbury.—Ou the 5th inst., at Loughborough, the Dowager Lady Arundell, of Wardour.—On the 2d inst., at Banfl, North Britain, Major General James Ogilvie, C.B., in the 8th (King's] Regiment.—Lately, Major General Sir J. Bryant, C.B., and a director of the East India Company.—Rev. H.D. Leaves, the chaplain to the British embassy at Beyrout, on the 27th April, aged 56.—On the 3d ult., dowager Lady Arundell, of Wardour, at Loughborough, Leicestershire.—On the 2d ult., Lady Harriet Ferrers, at her seat, Baddesly, Clinton, Warwickshire, in her 64th year.—On the 3d ult., Sir Henry J. Tichborne, Bart, at Tichborne, his seat at Arlesford, Hants. from the effects of the injuries he received by a fall from his horse.—M. Jorrand, an ex-member of the "National Couvention," and of the "Council of the 500," under the Directory, died lately at Ahnn, in the department of the Creuse, aged 89.

Markets.

London All Countries of the Source Membaser, June 18.—According to the Council of the 500," under the Directory, died lately at Ahnn, in the department of the Creuse, aged 89.

Directory, died lately at Ahnn, in the department of the Creuse, aged 89.

Markets.

London Money Market, June 18.—According to the details given in the Express Edition of the Morning Hericial no change of moment had occurred in the money market of Calcutta. There continued to be considerable discrepancy in the rate of discount between the government separe and that of the private merchants even of the highest standing.

Public securities are much the same this morning, with a limited business. Reduced Three per Cents. have been done at 99; the Three-and-a-Quarter New at 102; Exchequer bills 57 a 59, and Consols for the Opening 99; ex. div.

Spanish Three per Cent. Bonds have been done as high as 41%, and the Five per Cents. at 28%, but they have since re-acted to 41% and 28% respectively. The Passive Bonds have been last quoted 7%, Brazil 99, Buenos Ayres 49, Chilian Deferred 52, Columbian 17%, Mexican 37%, Deferred 20%; Debentures 12, Portuguese Five per Cents 84%; and the Converted Bonds 67.

London Money Marker, June 18, P. M.—The funds have been steady and the foreign exchanges firm. The movement of the Bank of England, for the week ending the 7th inst, shows the following results, compared with the week ending on the 31st May:—In the department of issue the notes in circulation had increased £95,865, which had been effected by the purchase of £73,011 of gold coin or gold bullion, and £23,804 silver bullion. On the debit side of the banking department, the Rest had decreased £30,080; and the seven day and other bills had decreased £30,080; and the seven day and other bills had decreased £12,088, making the total of the liabilities £35,017,984. On the credit side the government securities had decreased £28,187, the notes increased curities had decreased £12,088, making the total of the liabilities £30,017,984. On the credit side the government securities had decreased £28,1867, the policy had decreased £12,088, making the total of the liabilities £30,017,984. On the credit side the government securities had

all the lines should start from that point. This is committee are opposed to advising the original distribution, and the good people of Havre are in consequence very much enraged with them. The Britannia, which left Boston June I, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th, in a passage of twelve-and-a-half days.

a-half days.

There was a grand meeting of the league at Covent Garden Theatre on the evening of the 18th.—
The account of receipts of funds by the league was read, from which it appeared that the receipts to the league fund to December 31, 1844, amounted to £86,000; subscriptions this year £5,632; receipts through the Bazaar £25,046, making a total of £116,687. The reading of the receipts was received with immense cheering.

On the evening of the 18th the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet at Apsley House, in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The number of guests was 76, among whom were Prince Albert, and all the most distinguished officers in the army.

There was adebate in the House of Commons, June 17, on a series of resolutions introduced by Mr. C. Buller, on the affairs of New Zealand, in which the administration of the affairs of that colony were strongly censured. The debate was adjourned before coming to a quesiton. Among the Spanish news we notice, that al-though most of the Foreign Ministers had gone to Barcelona, our Minister, Mr. Irving, was still at Madrid.

Sir Henry Pottinger's pension is to be £1500.

Madrid.

An accident of a somewhat serious character occurred on the Great Western Railway on the 17th. The Exeter express train, which has recently begun to run a distance of 200 miles, in the short period of 4½ hours, left the London station at the usual hour, and was proceeding towards Slough with great velocity (it was asserted more than a mile a minute,) when the oscillation of the carriages became so great, that the passengers could hardly retain their seats. Soon after, the engine and tender became separated from the carriages, and two of these, one of the first and another of the second class, were thrown from a bank twelve feet high. The passengers were in great danger, and several were serious-